

SHARON'S POSTOFFICE.

THE BURNING OF DUCKWORTH AND EDWARDS IN EFFIGY.

THE STATEMENTS OF BOTH SIDES

Duckworth's Democracy Asserted and Denied—Alleged to be a Personal Quarrel—Duckworth in Possession.

BARNETT, Ga., February 10.—[Special.]—Edward L. Duckworth was installed as postmaster at Sharon today by Postoffice Inspector Tate.

There were five deputy marshals at the scene, but their services were not required, as no opposition was shown, and the transfer of the office was made very quietly. The charge that the people of Sharon are unwilling to tolerate a republican as their postmaster is untrue, but it is the duplicity used by Duckworth that has aroused their just indignation, as he boasts of his democracy in the community, and pledges his allegiance to the republican party in his application for the office and in the communication to the department.

When it was learned that Duckworth had secured the appointment, it was also rumored that it was accomplished by the indorsement of several negroes, and upon a petition largely signed by irresponsible negroes. The citizens were indignant, and called a mass meeting for investigation, and Duckworth was invited before it.

He attended the meeting, and when asked if he had obtained the appointment in the manner indicated, he replied in most emphatic and assured that he had violated no democratic principle in obtaining it, and the meeting adjourned until further developments could be made. A transcript of all the papers relating to the appointment was obtained from Washington, when it was shown conclusively that his statements made in the meeting were utterly false.

His letters to the confidence of the good people of the community, to whom he is very objectionable, and if the postoffice department would investigate the facts carefully, they would hardly permit the people of Sharon to be afflicted with him as an official very long. While he has held his commission about a month, he has never made any demand on the old postmaster for the office, and not an unpleasant word has passed between them.

The former postmaster asked him today, in presence of the inspector, if he had ever made any demand on him for the office, and he hung his head, and said, "no." Still he has written several letters to the department, in which he has slandered and maligned our people, charging a hostile demonstration, angry mob, and that he could not hold out any longer, which caused the administration to apprehend trouble, and hence their action.

A gentleman in Sharon who attended the adjourned meeting read a letter which Duckworth had written him, expressing his regrets at being unable to attend, and saying: "Just as soon as I heard the names of negroes were on a petition I sent to Washington in my behalf, I forwarded my resignation as postmaster to the department at once, and I would not have the office for all the town is worth."

THE EXECUTION OF THE BOND. The bond was executed about 1 o'clock at night at the instance of N. C. Edwards, Duckworth's engineer, and who is responsible for all of the mischief. In executing the bond, Edwards, Duckworth and the justice of the peace were present. The officer asked them to read what he was to witness. Edwards replied that it was not necessary, as it was only a private business matter between him and Duckworth. It was a fraud upon the department as well as the good people of Sharon. The inspector is now engaged in taking the interrogatories of prominent citizens.

As Told by Crook's Friends. WASHINGTON, Ga., February 10.—[Special.]—The facts in regard to the postoffice at Sharon, are as follows: Duckworth, who has been appointed postmaster, was a merchant at Sharon. He had been a clerk for Mr. Edwards. Edwards failed, and Duckworth wound-up the sale of his goods.

WANTED THE PLACE BAD. Duckworth had professed to be a democrat, but seeing a chance to get the postoffice, he sent an application to the postoffice department in which he promised to serve the republican party. This was accompanied by a petition signed, as the people of Sharon state, by negroes, minors and non-residents. It is said a few white residents signed it. He was appointed, and when accused, denied that he had got up a petition signed by negroes.

THE EVIDENCE SECURED. The people of Sharon wrote to Washington City, and had a copy of the application and petition sent to them. Then they had an indignation meeting and burnt Duckworth in effigy, and asked him to resign. He finally left Sharon, and informed the postoffice department that he thought his life to be in danger.

THE AUTHORITIES INTERFERE. The department sent two inspectors, Clark and Tate, and four United States marshals to Sharon, to settle the matter. Today he was put in possession of the postoffice. The United States officers, however, have not left, but are taking evidence in the case.

DUCKWORTH IN CONTEMPT. The truth seems to be, the people of Sharon had a contempt for Duckworth, and were not slow to express it in many ways. He does not appear to have been in any personal danger, unless some drunken fool precipitated trouble. But the wisest heads now see the danger and folly of a conflict with the United States government, and will prevent trouble. Duckworth will carry on the office without molestation now, it is believed.

The Other Side. WASHINGTON, Ga., February 10.—[Special.]—Messrs. Edwards and Duckworth, the two gentlemen who figured so conspicuously in the Sharon postoffice affair, have been in Warrenton. These statements of the affair are as follows:

MR. EDWARDS'S STATEMENT. Some months ago Mr. Barnes, the republican postmaster at Thomson, Ga., while at Sharon, met Mr. Edwards, and asked if he could recommend Mr. E. L. Duckworth, his friend and former clerk, who is a true democrat. Mr. Barnes and Mr. Edwards proceeded to secure the position for Mr. Duckworth. A petition was circulated and signed by many democrats of that district, recommending Mr. Duckworth for the position.

MR. EDWARDS'S STATEMENTS. They also secured the indorsement of the leading republicans of the state, including Colonel A. E. Buck. The appointment was given him about two weeks ago. When the news reached the little town the friends of

ex-Postmaster Crook held an indignation meeting, denouncing Edwards and Duckworth in the strongest language and burning them in effigy. A coffin was placed on the porch of the residence of Mr. Duckworth as a warning of death.

DUCKWORTH FILES. Mr. Edwards, feeling that his life was in jeopardy, sought his friend, Mr. Edwards, at Warrenton. They communicated with the authorities at Washington. Mr. Duckworth was ordered to take charge of the postoffice, and deputy United States marshals were sent with him for protection. Mr. Duckworth is at present holding the fort.

Mr. Edwards was formerly a merchant at Sharon but moved to Warrenton, where he has been residing for some time. His democracy is unquestioned in this country. Mr. Duckworth, who is a native of this county, is believed by all to be a staunch democrat, and says he accepted the position as a democrat.

A PERSONAL MATTER. It is believed by many that the present trouble grew out of a personal difficulty between Messrs. Crook, ex-postmaster, and Edwards, and this is why Crook and his friends took such an active part against Mr. Duckworth.

The Chronicle's Statement. AUGUSTA, Ga., February 10.—[Special.]—Two postoffice inspectors and one United States marshal are now at Sharon, investigating the postoffice trouble there. It is asserted by the citizens in Sharon that Duckworth, who has heretofore been a democrat, turned republican for the sake of the office. In a card to the Chronicle, which will be published tomorrow, N. C. Edwards, Duckworth's friend, against whom the indignation of the citizens was also directed, states that Duckworth is a democrat, as were the other applicants, and the fact was stated in his application. The Chronicle says the whole affair is a very small sensation. There will be no obstruction anywhere in Georgia to republican officials discharging the duties of the offices to which they are appointed by the president.

Marshal Duck's Story. Deputy Marshals Scott and Campbell, who were sent down Friday night to investigate the postoffice trouble at Sharon, Taliaferro county, are still in Sharon.

They are investigating. If they have made any arrests or discoveries—other than the fact printed in Sunday's CONSTITUTION—Colonel Buck did not know of them yesterday afternoon. He said he didn't.

At first he received only one letter from them," said he. "They wrote that when they arrived in Sharon."

"DUCKWORTH WAS GONE. "They afterwards found out where he was, and he will, of course, be requested to go back and attend to the duties of his office. "In Duckworth's letter to me he gave an account of the trouble, substantially as it was given in Sunday's CONSTITUTION. He told of how he was made to sign a letter of resignation, and of the coffin being left at his door. "But from what I can learn the trouble is not because Duckworth is a republican, but a sort of personal affair. The truth of the matter is that."

"THE POSTMASTER IS A DEMOCRAT. "He is a liberal democrat, to be sure, but he says they lie when they call him a republican. "The fellow who was turned out and his friends would have made the same kick no matter who was appointed. They are not doing all this because Duckworth is a republican, but simply because he succeeded where his friends. They are trying to run him off and get possession of the office again."

CHARLES EMORY SMITH

Appointed Minister to Russia by the President—Other Washington News.

WASHINGTON, February 10.—Among the nominations sent to the senate today were those of Charles Emory Smith, of Philadelphia, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Russia; and of James Lee, of Maryland, to be secretary of legation at Rio Janeiro. Mr. Lee is now chief clerk of the state department, appointed by Secretary Bryan.

The president has signed the proclamation opening the Sioux reservation in South Dakota, to settlement. He has also issued an order withdrawing land offices at Pierre and Chamberlain.

In the house today Mr. Wickham, of Ohio, introduced, for reference, a bill, the purpose of which is to prevent gerrymandering in states. It provides that representatives elected to the fifty-second congress shall be returned from the same districts as similar representatives elected to the fifty-first congress.

BECKER'S FLIGHT.

The Montana Senator Gives His Guards the Helms. HELENA, Mont., February 10.—Democratic State Senator Becker, who was brought here by the sheriff on Saturday night, was spirited away by the democrats last night on a special train. A dispatch just received says he crossed the Idaho-Montana line this morning. All of the democratic senators are expected in the presence of the senate. The bills are not yet signed. Legal advice will be taken when the senate convenes tomorrow.

In Danger of His Life.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., February 10.—[Special.]—Vice-President Smith, of the Louisville and Nashville, had a narrow escape this morning. His private car was on the rear of the first section of southbound train No. 3. This section was stopped in the South Nashville yards to allow another train to haul out ahead. A dense fog hung over the ground at the time, and it was impossible to see over ten feet. The south bound Louisville and Nashville No. 5 ran into No. 3 and smashed the platform of Mr. Smith's car. No. 5's engine was slightly damaged. No one was hurt.

The Sun's Cotton Review.

NEW YORK, February 10.—Futures advanced 14 to 16 points, closing 10 to 13 points higher for the day on this crop and 6 on the next, after an active speculation, largely induced by the bureau report, which made the crop estimates of 7,100,000 bales general, while receipts at the ports and interior towns were light, and the market firm and higher, and spot prices were also higher. Liverpool was lower, and there was considerable long liquidation as well as covering, with quite a little new buying, and a long account. Cotton on spot was 1-16 cheaper.

Named for Jefferson Davis.

JACKSON, Miss., February 10.—The house indefinitely postponed the bill creating a new county of parts of the old counties to be called Jefferson Davis county, by a vote of forty-five to twenty-nine, and immediately afterwards passed a bill changing the name of Bolivar county as now constituted, to Jefferson Davis county.

Investing in Pine Lands.

RALPH, N. C., February 10.—[Special.]—Northern men are making large purchases of pine lands in Richmond and Moore counties. Several thousand acres have been bought in the past few days.

CRISP FOR SPEAKER.

HE DOES NOT WANT TO BE GOVERNOR OF GEORGIA

PREFERS TO REMAIN IN THE HOUSE

Where He Is in Line of Promotion for the Speakership—Congress to Manipulate the Ohio Delegation.

WASHINGTON, February 10.—[Special.]—Judge Crisp's friends here think he would be very unwise for him to enter the gubernatorial race, notwithstanding the unanimous opinions of the press of Georgia that he could be made governor if he would become a candidate.

HE STANDS IN THE LEAD. He has made a reputation in congress which few Georgians have attained. He stands today side by side with Carlisle. They are the two great leaders of the party in the house of representatives. With Carlisle out of the race, Judge Crisp will be the next speaker of the house. Within the hundred years of congress Georgia has only had one speaker, Howell Cobb, in the thirty-fifth or thirty-sixth congress.

IN LINE OF PROMOTION. Now that he has a man who is in line of promotion to be made speaker, it would, indeed, be an unwise course for him to be taken away to fill another office. Judge Crisp is satisfied with his present position, and would perhaps, not consent to change it for any position within the gift of the people of Georgia.

LET HIM BECOME SPEAKER. The greatest honor that can be conferred upon him by Georgia will be to send him back to congress and let him become speaker of the house of representatives.

ANOTHER VILLAGIOUS SCHEME. Representative Wickham, of Ohio, today sprung a surprise on the house, which has stirred up the democrats almost as much as some of Speaker Reed's rulings.

It was in the shape of a bill to require that the congressmen elected from the state of Ohio to the next congress shall be elected from the districts as now constituted in that state. The purpose of the bill is to prevent the state from being gerrymandered by the present democratic legislature.

NOT SO INNOCENT.

At first he appeared to be to call attention to the proposed gerrymandering of the districts in Ohio by its present democratic legislature, but Mr. Wickham says he intends to push it to passage, as it is based on the fourth section of the first article of the constitution, which says that congress may, at any time, change the regulations in any state under which congressmen are elected. The Ohio democrats have been counting on the present democratic legislature to gerrymander the state in such manner as to make at least thirteen out of the twenty-one congressmen, democrats.

LIKE A BOMBHELL. A few years ago the republicans gerrymandered the state and now have sixteen of the twenty-one congressmen. The democrats up to the present time were confident this could be almost reversed, but this Wickham has fallen into the democratic party like a bombshell, for they know that the republicans will vote for it, and that Reed will put it through, whether or not the democrats vote. It is a republican measure to keep their party in power.

THE DAY IN THE SENATE.

Bills for the Erection of Public Buildings—The Blair Bill, Etc.

WASHINGTON, February 10.—Bills making appropriations for public buildings were reported to the senate and placed on the calendar as follows: Sterling, Ill., \$50,000; Oakland, Cal., \$300,000; Cheyenne, W. T., \$150,000; Chester, Pa., \$100,000; Helena, Mont., \$150,000; Salt Lake City, Utah, \$500,000; Stockton, Cal., \$85,000; Mammoth, Hot Springs, Yellowstone, National park, \$100,000; Pawtucket, R. I., \$100,000; Woonsocket, R. I., \$100,000; Portland, Oregon, \$500,000; Cleveland, N. Y., \$100,000; Virginia City, Nevada, \$75,000; Hastings, Nebraska, \$150,000; Dallas, Oregon, \$100,000; Salem, Oregon, \$100,000; Stillwater, Minn., \$100,000; Nevada, \$75,000; and San Diego, Cal., \$300,000.

On motion of Mr. Gibson the senate bill appropriating \$500,000 for a site for a public building at New Orleans, was taken from the calendar and passed.

The senate resumed consideration of the bill to provide a temporary government for the territory of Oklahoma.

PLUMB OFFERS AN AMENDMENT.

Mr. Plumb offered an amendment to include within the boundaries of the territory all that tract of land bounded on the east by the 100th meridian, on the south by the state of Texas, on the west by the territory of New Mexico, and on the north by the states of Colorado and Kansas, and known as the public land strip (or no man's land).

Objection was raised that the country described in Mr. Plumb's amendment was not contiguous to that described in the bill.

The amendment was then taken on. Mr. Plumb's amendment, and the vote was: Yeas 14, nays 18—no quorum.

After the call of the roll and the ascertainment of the presence of a quorum, their was laid aside without final action on Mr. Plumb's amendment and the bill to aid in the establishment and temporary support of common schools was taken up as "unfinished business."

MR. BLAIR'S BILL AGAIN.

Mr. Blair resumed his argument in favor of the bill. He read extracts from reports of school commissioners in New York, Connecticut, Rhode Island and other states, showing the bad state of things there in a public school point of view, and declared the condition of education in the north was most dangerous, and that the northern people might as well get over their self-righteous notions that they would be better off than their neighbors in the southern states. He notified the senators that if they defeated the bill they would deserve and would suffer the utmost condemnation of the people of the north, and people, or, at all events, at the hand of posterity that would call them to account if nobody did today.

Mr. Allison asked Mr. Blair, as he had been speaking nearly two hours, to yield the floor for other business.

Mr. Blair said he was under the impression that he would require to speak two or three days more, as the facts which he had desired to go to the senate and country, but with the senators having matters pressing upon them, he would be under the necessity of extending a little courtesy to them, as he wished to receive as much in return.

He then read a message from the president on the subject of the recent negotiations with the Sioux Indians, and recommending an immediate appropriation to carry out the recommendations of the commission. Referred.

Bills were passed providing for public buildings at Sioux City, Iowa, to cost \$500,000, and Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

After several bills of local interest was dis-

posed of the senate went into executive session, and at 4:45 adjourned.

Among the petitions presented and referred were petitions from Mississippi, and Georgia praying for the passage of a national law to secure the right of suffrage, and for the enforcement of the fifteenth amendment to the constitution.

DISCUSSING THE NEW CODE

Which Was Reported by the Committee on Rules.

WASHINGTON, February 10.—The journal of Thursday's proceedings in the house was read, and although the democrats did not demand a detailed reading of that document they insisted upon a yes and nay vote upon its approval. It was approved—Yeas, 149; nays, 1. (Mr. Buckalew,) the speaker, counting a quorum.

The Journal of Friday's proceedings containing no ruling by the speaker on the point of counting a quorum, it was approved without demur.

Mr. Cannon, of Illinois, from the committee on rules, reported back the new code of rules, and the house proceeded to consider it. It was understood that for today that debate should be carried on without limitation, and no arrangement was arrived at as to when the discussion would terminate.

MR. CANNON'S EXPLANATION.

In explaining the provisions of the code, Mr. Cannon stated that of the forty-seven rules, which governed the last house, twenty-nine were reported without any material changes. The changes were such as would enable the will of the majority to be ascertained and expressed with accuracy and with the utmost expediency consistent with fair and due debate, and consideration.

He defended the proposed change prohibiting the speaker from entertaining dilatory motions. No speaker would dare to refuse to entertain a motion until it was patent to everybody that it was dilatory, and then the speaker should refuse to entertain it. He denied that the proposed rule was tyrannical; but if it was, then it was tyrannical sustained by a majority of the house. If he had to choose between the tyrannical constitution, a majority responsible to the people, and the tyranny of an irresponsible minority, he would stand by the constitution and so act as to let the majority rule.

Discussing the rule permitting the speaker to count a quorum, he said that if the democrats wanted to go to the country as against the principle contained in the rule, the republicans were ready to meet them and let the people choose. But as sure as the republicans remained in the majority they would perform the functions that the constitution and the people made it their duty to perform.

Mr. Mills said that the proposed code would reverse the legislative action, and run back upon the track upon which the government had been running for a century. It was founded upon the proposition that the minority had no right, that the majority was all powerful, that it spoke by its own voice, and that its action was irreversible. Since that time the woman has been in very bad odor with her race. She had received threats from time to time, but treated them with scorn.

THE LYNCHERS APPEAR.

One night last week the storm burst. While asleep in her house with her infant only a few weeks old, she was aroused by a noise and saw that some one was trying to get in at the door. Not suspecting anything she went out with her child in her arms to see what was the matter. Arriving at the door she was seized from behind and thrown down. Her infant was jerked from her arms and thrown on the ground. She was then dragged to a jail. These women turned state's evidence, and confessed that the flogging was done by a band of from twenty to thirty negro women, who were dressed in male attire with black masks and caps, and who undertook to punish their victim for the expression of her opinion. Upon their testimony fifteen negro women residing in the vicinity, were arrested. According to the testimony of the two women arrested, the women had disguised themselves as men with the intention of creating the impression that the outrage had been committed by men. The affair has created considerable excitement in Barnwell county. Great efforts were made to keep the matter quiet, but the story leaked out today.

THEY WERE ALL WOMEN.

They were negro women living in the vicinity, and were at once arrested and lodged in jail. These women turned state's evidence, and confessed that the flogging was done by a band of from twenty to thirty negro women, who were dressed in male attire with black masks and caps, and who undertook to punish their victim for the expression of her opinion. Upon their testimony fifteen negro women residing in the vicinity, were arrested. According to the testimony of the two women arrested, the women had disguised themselves as men with the intention of creating the impression that the outrage had been committed by men. The affair has created considerable excitement in Barnwell county. Great efforts were made to keep the matter quiet, but the story leaked out today.

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HAWES TALKS AGAIN

AND ACCUSES JOHN WYLY OF THE MURDER.

JIM HAWES WITH HIS BROTHER

The Preliminary Trial of John Wyly to Take Place To-Day—Hawes to be Taken Out to Testify Against Him.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., February 10.—[Special.] The preliminary trial of John Wyly, on the charge of the murder of Mrs. Hawes, was set for 10 o'clock today, in Justice Foe's court, but the solicitor was engaged, and the case was continued until tomorrow.

This morning the door of Wyly's cell was blocked for an hour with friends, who called to express their belief in his innocence. He seems perfectly at ease, and says he has no fear but what he will be promptly discharged.

JIM AND DICK.

Jim Hawes came over from Atlanta this morning, and spent an hour in Dick's cell. He tried to obtain a further confession from Dick, but failed.

"Dick, tell me the whole truth," he pleaded, as he stood with an arm around the condemned man.

"My God, Jim, I have told you all. I swear to you that I don't know anything more."

"And you still say John Wyly killed your wife and children?"

HE WANTS TO FORGET.

"Before God, yes." "But, Jim, don't ask me any more questions. Let me try to forget, for I have told you all."

TO BE TRIED TODAY.

Dick will be taken out to testify against Wyly tomorrow, and his evidence will be reduced to writing, so there will be no need of granting him a reprieve. Tomorrow will probably be the last time he will walk in the open air and sunshine.

WHIPPED BY WOMEN.

Who Mask Themselves and Dress in Male

CHARLESTON, S. C., February 10.—[Special.] A strange story comes from Allendale, a small hamlet in Barnwell county, near the scene of the recent lynching. Hattie Frazier, a negro woman and the mother of a mulatto child, was the victim of a queer black cap outrage. The story of the outrage is thus related by a lady who recently arrived in the city:

When the news of the butchery at Barnwell Courthouse reached the Allendale section, Hattie Frazier was one of the few negroes who did not join in the chorus in the condemnation of that act. On the contrary, she expressed the somewhat remarkable opinion that the murdered men only got what they deserved, and that the women were very open in expressing their opinion. Since that time the woman has been in very bad odor with her race. She had received threats from time to time, but treated them with scorn.

THE LYNCHERS APPEAR. One night last week the storm burst. While asleep in her house with her infant only a few weeks old, she was aroused by a noise and saw that some one was trying to get in at the door. Not suspecting anything she went out with her child in her arms to see what was the matter. Arriving at the door she was seized from behind and thrown down. Her infant was jerked from her arms and thrown on the ground. She was then dragged to a jail. These women turned state's evidence, and confessed that the flogging was done by a band of from twenty to thirty negro women, who were dressed in male attire with black masks and caps, and who undertook to punish their victim for the expression of her opinion. Upon their testimony fifteen negro women residing in the vicinity, were arrested. According to the testimony of the two women arrested, the women had disguised themselves as men with the intention of creating the impression that the outrage had been committed by men. The affair has created considerable excitement in Barnwell county. Great efforts were made to keep the matter quiet, but the story leaked out today.

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## THE CONSTITUTION.

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ATLANTA, GA., FEBRUARY 11, 1890.

## Scooping the Age-Herald.

Really, it is such an easy matter, and has of late been so common for THE CONSTITUTION to walk into the territory of the Birmingham Age-Herald and pick up important items of news that our otherwise enterprising contemporary does not report, that it is no longer regarded by us as anything more than a matter of routine work.

It is unnecessary to go into details about the past. The public is well acquainted with what THE CONSTITUTION has done in the Age-Herald's legitimate territory, and what the Age-Herald has not done.

The recent publication in THE CONSTITUTION of the full story of Dick Hawes's confession, made to his brother, Mr. Jim Hawes, is the last thing in the nature of a scoop that the Age-Herald is now trying to explain away.

THE CONSTITUTION of Saturday morning last contained an interesting five-column article from the pen of our Mr. Bruffey, in which Mr. Jim Hawes gives the full details of the confession of his brother, Dick. The Age-Herald of the same date announced that it "was rumored that Hawes had made a confession, the precise words of which cannot be given, as it was not taken down in writing, but was hurriedly given by the condemned man." It then goes on to briefly state that the "alleged confession" was made in the presence of Jim Hawes and Sheriff Smith, and that the Wythe brothers were reported to be charged with having committed the murder for which Hawes is to be hung.

Naturally, the Age-Herald did not take kindly to THE CONSTITUTION's full report of the confession "purported" to have been made by Hawes, nor did it relish the tremendous rush made for THE CONSTITUTION on its arrival in Birmingham. It proceeded to discredit THE CONSTITUTION's story as it did our Mr. Barrett's interview with Rube Burrows; the only difference being that in the latter instance it did not attempt to conceal the fact that it was seeking consolation for the manner in which it had been "scooped" by ridiculing the "scooper."

About Mr. Bruffey's interview with Mr. Jim Hawes it says:

"The employees at the jail are decidedly ignorant at the constant reports that are being printed relative to Hawes, and when the story was circulated that the interview in yesterday's CONSTITUTION, purporting to be a Birmingham special, was said to have been heard at the jail, they were long in their denunciations. As a matter of fact, it was what is known to newspaper men as 'wooden.'"

After this very weak effort to excuse its own failure to publish the news, by discrediting THE CONSTITUTION's report, the Age-Herald goes on to publish affidavits of one Gus Ellard, an official in the Birmingham jail, and of one W. I. Love, who, we believe, is fulfilling the melancholy duties of the death-watch over Dick Hawes, in which these two officials swear in the usual form that Dick Hawes "has seen no newspaper man and that any interviews printed and purporting to have been taken from him are absolutely false and pure fabrications."

These affidavits are interesting documents, but the Age-Herald should resort to a better method of defending its lack of enterprise, for this is nothing more than absurd.

THE CONSTITUTION's report of Hawes's confession did not mention the Birmingham jail in any particular, except in quotation marks as having come from Mr. Jim Hawes. Mr. Bruffey did not go to the Birmingham jail, and did not see Dick Hawes, nor did he claim to have done either.

Hawes's confession was made to Mr. Jim Hawes, and Mr. Bruffey obtained from the latter a full and graphic account of what Dick Hawes said. After Mr. Bruffey had finished his report he took the trouble to submit it to Mr. Jim Hawes, who read the whole of it in the presence of several gentlemen and who pronounced the report correct.

THE CONSTITUTION's report did not pretend to come from any of the officials about the Birmingham jail, though we do not blame them, of course, for lending a helping hand to assist their home paper out of the hole into which it had been dropped.

THE CONSTITUTION did not pretend to say that Mr. Hawes was telling the truth in the confession he made in the presence of his brother and Sheriff Smith. We simply gave the full story of that confession, told in the language of his own brother, to whom it was made, and who read every line of what THE CONSTITUTION said about it before it appeared in print.

We trust that this will satisfy our esteemed Birmingham contemporary.

In the meantime, the price of THE CONSTITUTION remains the same, though the people of Birmingham can well afford to pay twice our usual subscription price to get a daily paper that will keep them fully posted on the news of the neighborhood in which they live.

## One of Lincoln's Plans.

The New York Times reminds us that President Lincoln's favorite idea was the colonization of the blacks.

Lincoln in a message to congress in 1861 advocated colonization, and pressed it in several messages in 1862. Congress received the suggestion with favor, and indorsed it in the act emancipating the slaves in the District of Columbia.

An experiment was actually made. About 400 negroes were shipped to a Haytian island, but so many died that the survivors were brought home on a government vessel.

After that other matter engaged Mr. Lincoln's attention.

It was Mr. Lincoln's belief that the two races could not live together in freedom, and he regarded colonization as the only remedy. President Grant agreed with him, and tried to purchase San Domingo for the negroes, but the scheme failed.

Now, that the northern papers are denouncing colonization as a southern idea, it is interesting to revive this bit of old history. Whether colonization is desirable or not, it is a fact that two of the most popular republican presidents favored it, and endeavored to bring it about.

## The State of Bellamy.

The American colony at Topolobampo, in Mexico, on the Gulf of California, should style itself the "State of Bellamy," as a compliment to Edward J. Bellamy, whose socialistic theories are being put in practice there.

A correspondent, writing from this new Eden, says that the colonists are organized into a stock company, a real commonwealth, and one man's misfortune cannot bring gain to anybody else.

Topolobampo will strike people at a distance as a large city. It is supposed to cover twenty-nine square miles, with parks of twenty-six acres each, at intervals of a mile in every direction; but all this glory, or nearly all of it, is on paper. The correspondent says:

"The streets will be from 100 to 150 feet wide, and will run at right angles, while the main avenues, 200 feet wide, will run diagonally from each park. It is designed to have three forms of dwellings: the isolated houses, the terrace or co-operative houses, and the associated houses. In all of these houses the advantages of co-operative housekeeping will be successfully secured. The isolated houses will have gardens of flower beds and vegetables adjoining, but the houses will be so arranged that four of them may have a common laundry and kitchen, which will be detached from the dwellings. The other class of buildings will consist of a block of twelve, twenty-four or forty-eight houses, in which the owners will have the kitchen and laundry detached. Instead of unsightly backyards there will be gardens of flowers, with fountains, under charge of a gardener employed by all of the residents of the block. At one end of this garden there will be a common library and recreation room, provided with facilities for rational amusements, and a place where the young people can find social pleasure and relaxation. There will be a building especially arranged for the care and training of young children. It will be in charge of experienced nurses, and the mother can have her children as often as she desires, or she can have them at home at any time she pleases; in fact, she can enjoy all the pleasures of home life, and at the same time be saved all domestic and nursery drudgery."

The associated houses will be modeled after the celebrated social palace erected by Godin at Guise, France, which has been such a remarkable success. Each building will occupy one block, 300x600 feet, but the interior arrangements will be modified to suit individual tastes, each house being divided into apartments of one or more rooms, as desired. Each man in the colony will be secure in the fruits of his own labor. Tax gatherers and sheriffs will be things unknown, and each man may, as it were, sit under his own vine and fig-tree without any fear whatever of being molested. The colony has a newspaper, the Credit Foncier of Sinaloa, which is edited by Marie Howland, and published at Topolobampo Bay, and in many respects it is a model paper, as befits what professes to be the nucleus of a model city."

During the past six years we have had in this country at least half a dozen communities organized, very much after the fashion of the Topolobampo commonwealth. Bright and brainy enthusiasts went into them and worked faithfully, but the result was disappointing. The world is not ready for Bellamy's ideas, and probably never will be. The established order of things may be objectionable to some, but it cannot be suddenly changed. Some will be rich, and some will be poor; some will be happy, and some will be unhappy; some will be able to live in idleness, and some will have to work hard. It has always been so in the past, and will always be so in the future.

Some fine day the Topolobampo colonists will fall out, and then there will be an exodus. If that does not come to pass, the Mexicans will find a pretext for charging into the peaceful city, and gobble it up. Upon the whole, the Bellamites had better stay at home. They can work half their time here and earn enough to enable them to spend the other half in spreading their milk and water socialism.

## Not a Parallel Case.

Nearly every newspaper in the country speaks of the return of the duke of Orleans to France as an imitation of Louis Napoleon's descent upon Boulogne.

The two cases are not much alike. They differ in the essential details.

Louis Napoleon sent messengers to tamper with the French troops. He landed at the head of fifty men, with a tame eagle that had been trained to perch upon his banner the moment it was uplifted. The adventurer and his companions tried to win the soldiers in the barracks over to their cause. The attempt was a failure, and the invaders were arrested. Napoleon got several years in prison for this piece of folly.

Now, the young duke entered France under very different circumstances. He was without followers. He did not attempt to incite a revolt among the troops. He took no step leading to bloodshed. All that he was to return to his country with the alleged intention of placing himself at the disposal of the military authorities—to be imprisoned, conscripted, or given a commission in the army.

Louis Napoleon's course was warlike; the duke's action was peaceful and silly.

## Books and Battles.

General Sherman's seventieth birthday has caused the old soldier to talk freely to the New York newspaper men.

The general says that he finds his greatest pleasure in reading. He lets military works alone, and reads books of travel, biography, science, poetry, religion, and everything that is good. He says that in his old age he has made the discovery that the literature of the world is full of good things, and he regrets having missed them for so many years.

In reply to a question, the general told a reporter that this generation and this country might expect to see a good deal of fighting. He said that in Europe and America great antagonistic issues were forming, and they would have to be settled by war.

Books cannot drive battles out of the veteran's head. He plays with his pen, but he is thinking of his sword. His head is full of the gunpowder smoke of a quarter of a century ago. In his eyes the world has not

moved one step since he marched through Georgia. He sees in the near future nothing but war—at home and war abroad. So far as this country is concerned, he is mistaken. In future our most serious conflicts will be between rival industries. Our difficulties will be settled with ballots instead of bullets.

## The Cotton Situation.

According to the Financial Chronicle's figures for the week ending last Friday night, the total receipts have reached 140,283 bales, against 159,205 bales the week before, and 140,892 bales the previous week, making the total receipts since the 1st of September, 1889, 5,102,075 bales, against 4,600,714 bales for the same period of 1888-9, showing an increase since September 1st, 1889, of 501,964 bales.

The exports for the week are a total of 112,853 bales, of which 70,186 were to Great Britain, 874 to France and 41,703 to the rest of the continent. The Chronicle says that speculation in cotton for future delivery has been somewhat less active, but is still animated, and the general course of prices has been upward. The total sales for forward delivery for the week are 678,000 bales; for immediate delivery, 5,191 bales.

There is an increase of cotton in sight of 256,075 bales as compared with the same date of 1889, an increase of 89,341 bales as compared with the corresponding date of 1888, and a decrease of 204,618 bales as compared with 1887.

Old Indian stocks have decreased during the week 7,428 bales, 61,076 less than at the same period last year. The receipts at the same time have been 1,219 bales less than the same week last year.

The total receipts from the plantations since September 1st, 1889, are 5,370,782 bales, as against 4,921,860 bales in 1888-9, and 5,027,569 bales in 1887-8.

The weather report shows favorable conditions generally, progress in farm work in Texas, but rather heavy rainfalls in Arkansas and Tennessee.

## A New Kind of Ballot.

The town of Brookline, Mass., has developed, through Mr. Edward Stanwood, a curiosity in the way of a ballot. Mr. Stanwood proposes a system of town elections by proxy. Voters who cannot conveniently go to the polls are to send their ballots by mail and have them counted.

Of all the wild and absurd schemes originated in the fertile brain of the New Englander, this is the worst. It would give unlimited scope to fraud. The hardest ballot-box stuffer to defeat is the rascal who hunts up on the registration list the name of a voter who is not likely to go to the polls and puts in a ballot under that name. It would be much easier and safer to do this by mail than in person. It is impossible to counterfeit the features of a voter, but it is not at all impossible to counterfeit his handwriting. In the attempt to counterfeit his features the ballot-box stuffer is in imminent danger of detection and punishment in the penitentiary. The forging of a name could be done in a back room with almost no risk of discovery. Even though the ballot should be proven a forgery, the rogue would be out of sight and out of reach, and even though he were suspected, the deed might have been done with such entire secrecy that it would be impossible to prove his guilt.

It is strange that such a well informed journal as the Boston Advertiser should describe the scheme at length and make no pretense of exposing its folly.

The necessity for increased waterworks facilities has long been acknowledged. It is now a necessity.

The proposition to issue bonds is the only plan by which speedy results may be secured. The popular feeling, as well as the requirements of business, favor the issuance of the bonds.

The matter will be submitted to a vote of the people, and the bonds will undoubtedly be issued.

The report is that Mr. Reed is tired. He is a man who has been living long enough to know when he is tired.

Chicago is strutting around as if she had the world's fair in her pocket. But Chicago has too many partisan papers to get the world's fair. The south will probably have something to say about the world's fair.

Among the Indians, the mother-in-law has to tote wood to town and sell it. This custom is not as popular as it might be.

The funniest thing in the papers is that Nellie Bly is older than she looks to be. Our opinion is that Nellie will get even with the paragraphs.

The great trouble about Miss Bland's trip around the world, is that she is younger and more beautiful than Nellie Bly. How can a young and a beautiful woman beat an old and homely one? It is not to be done.

BERR ESTILL refuses to state whether he proposes to start the Morning Snooze or the Evening Snore in Atlanta. We believe that a Saturday paper would pay in Atlanta if it had money enough.

COLONEL CREEK, who is now editing the New England Magazine, says that he needs \$6,000 to carry his affair on. We should think, however, that any well-conditioned philanthropist would pay \$6,000 to suppress it.

## EDITORIAL COMMENT.

The attempt of highwaymen to stop and rob a carriage in the very heart of the city of New York the other night was a sensation. The courage of the driver baffled the robbers, but the robbers would have been successful if a timid man had occupied the box.

According to the New York Tribune the British commission appointed to investigate the properties and application of chloroform has reported that it is not the heart, but the respiration that is menaced by this drug.

Thus amusing paragraph appears in the Courier-Journal:

"Savannah the aversion of so many American people to water comes from the fact that they have to pay a tariff tax of forty-eight to sixty cents on lead. Waterpipes are made of lead."

Perhaps this accounts for Ber Watsonson's case of hydrophobia.

ASPHALT PAVEMENTS are not all perfect. The city engineer of Louisville reports that the beautiful pavements of that city are breaking badly, and unless something is done, will be in a deplorable condition as their other streets.

The St. Louis Globe-Democrat admits that Mr. McKinley may be defeated in the next election for congress.

The young duke of Orleans on his twenty-first birthday frolic seemed to have scared the French statesmen almost out of their wits. Surely the reputation of a weekly indicates very strongly that she must tremble at the freaks of a boy. The republic has been in existence longer than any government France has had in a century.

THE CEAR REFUSES to recognize the republic of Brazil while Dom Pedro is alive. That shows which way the wind blows.

## COUNTING THE PEOPLE.

THE ENUMERATION OF THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

The Supervisors and the Work Which They Will Have to Do—The Georgia Officers—How They Will be Paid.

WASHINGTON, February 10. [Special.]—On the second day of June an army of more than fifteen thousand men will start out to count the number of people in the United States. They will be the census enumerators appointed by the government for that purpose, and are expected to have finished their work by the first of July.

Already Superintendent-of-Census Porter and a retinue of clerks are at work here, preparing for the work and ready to be sent to the president the men who should be appointed supervisors.

There are to be 175 supervisors for the entire country, each of whom has a district nearly twice as large as the average congressional district. They are to receive for their labors \$1,000 each, and their duties are to appoint the enumerators, one to each four thousand people, as near as can be estimated, and to see that they properly discharge their duties. Then to combine the reports of the enumerators and make a report to the census bureau here.

THE CENSUS IN GEORGIA. In Georgia there are to be six supervisors to preside over the census districts, which have been mapped out by counties as follows:

And here are the supervisors who will have charge of these districts:

First district—E. C. Haley, of Pickens county. Second district—Uncle Billy Bowers, of Hart county. Third district—Thaddeus A. Atkinson, of Fourth district—Marion Bethune, of Talbotton. Fifth district—Isaac Beckett, of Savannah. Sixth district—B. B. Brantley, of Camden.

Each of these men will have the appointment of from eighty-five to an hundred enumerators, who will make in the month from \$60 to \$200 each.

Each enumerator's duty will be to visit personally each dwelling house in his subdivision to see the head of each family, or some member worthy of trust, and obtain all information provided by the act, such as the number of persons, names, ages, etc. There will also be special enumerators to obtain a list of the farms, whether mortgaged or not mortgaged, a list of the productive industries, railroads, and other corporations.

If in thickly inhabited districts, these enumerators will be paid two cents for each living person, two cents for each death reported, fifteen cents for each farm, and twenty cents for each establishment of productive industry, and of each surviving soldier, sailor or marine.

In sparsely settled districts they will be paid not less than three nor more than six dollars a day, or three cents for each living inhabitant, twenty cents for each farm, and thirty cents for each industry.

WHEN THE WORK WILL BEGIN. These men will commence work on Monday, the 12th inst., and on Friday, June 1st, are required to have made and filed their reports before the first of July. In cities containing over ten thousand inhabitants they must have completed their field work within two weeks.

Six million four hundred thousand dollars has been appropriated for the taking of the census.

THE CENSUS act also provides that each municipal government shall be provided, if requested, with a copy of the names, with age, sex, birthplace, and color or race, of all persons enumerated in the town or city at the rate of twenty-five cents per each hundred names.

E. W. B.

## SOUTHERN NEWS.

Some of our Tennessee exchanges are calling for a convention in that state to make certain changes in the constitution, among them to regulate the qualification of voters, or give authority for statutory modifications of the elective franchise.

North Carolina has been cremating some of her bonds. Recently one hundred and twenty-six thousand dollars worth, which had been turned into the state treasury were burned. New bonds bearing four per cent interest were placed in their stead.

"Where does quinine come from?" a student inquires. The tree is planted in the midst of a sugar cane field, yields little buds of pills, all sugar coated, ready for the market. To make these large, wholesome and toothsome, sprinkle a little Florida phosphate around the roots—Jacksonville Times.

J. R. Kyle, of Keith, Tex., and several friends, who, shouldered their guns and accompanied by a pack of dogs, went out hunting for a live panther, which had been giving the farmers of that section a good deal of trouble. The dogs found the panther at home, and after two of them had been made a breakfast by the beast, the chase was abandoned.

A new ordinance will be introduced at the next meeting of the city council, of New Orleans, permitting book exhibitions in regularly chartered libraries, and naming a certain amount to be paid to the eleemosynary institutions of the city. It is intended that the suggestions of the mayor and of the members of the Southern Athletic Club be introduced as it makes the ordinance as ironclad as possible, and crowd out the wildest clubs who have no legitimate standing.

With these provisions, it is believed, the ordinance will be passed. The ordinance is intended to prohibit the giving away of liquor. There were virtually twenty members of the council in favor of the ordinance at the session of the city fathers which it was passed.

The Kilrain-Muldoon aggregation of muscular giants is taking in the principal cities of Texas. Andy Gray, a Houston pugilist, offered to stand up to any of them, and was not so soon as he sized him up.

A private letter, it is said, has been received in Memphis, Tenn., from Congressman Phelan, in which he says: "Sickness makes it impossible for me to say any more than that I will not prevent me from seeking a re-election, but will cause me to hand in my resignation as soon as the contest for my seat is decided." Mr. Phelan is now serving his second term in congress, and his majority in the last election over L. B. Eaton, was in excess of eight thousand.

Chattanooga is soon to have a new paper to be known as the Democrat, and will be edited by W. H. Hatcher. The publication will come out weekly—every Sunday.

It has been discovered that Warren county, Miss., is the real owner of 20,000 to 30,000 acres of land lying partly in Issaquena county, which has been supposed to be state property, and it is so ordered. It will be transferred to Warren county. It is swamp land and will be valuable some day.

The wife of one of the wealthiest and most prominent negro men in Anniston, says the Times, attempted to purchase morphine at our drug stores, Friday evening, saying that she intended to commit suicide, and giving as an excuse for her threatened rash act that her husband did not love her. She was so persistent that the proprietor in one of the establishments did her up a few grains of quinine which he gave her and she went away seemingly satisfied.

The New England Society of Florida will give its annual banquet at Jacksonville February 22d.

There has been a jail delivery at Lexington, Miss. Last Friday night a posse of armed men appeared at the jail, overpowered the jailer and liberated the prisoners. About 4 o'clock in the morning they got into the jailer's room on the ground floor, covered him with pistols and demanded the keys to the cells upstairs and said they had come to liberate the young man, meaning Eugene Story. The jailer informed them the keys were with the sheriff, who kept them at night. They then forced him to tell them one man was stationed to keep guard over him, while the others slipped away through the ceiling into the second story of the jail, and then, with the aid of crowbars, spikes and hammers, broke the cage open in which the prisoners were kept. They then slipped down through the aperture and all escaped. Among those who escaped were Eugene Story, a young white man, who at last December court, was tried and convicted of the murder

of P. B. Kinsfelder. Story was sentenced to be hung on January 31st, but had taken an appeal to the supreme court, which appeal is now pending. Two negroes also escaped, one charged with murder and one with robbery.

## JOHN H. INMAN'S ANSWER.

It Smashes the Charges Made by President Pratt.

Some time ago Mr. Thomas C. Pratt, president of the Tennessee Coal and Iron company, filed a bill against Mr. John H. Inman for recovery of alleged profits made by the latter when the Tennessee company bought the Pratt Coal and Iron company of Alabama. The very next day the newspapers contained articles and interviews reflecting upon Mr. Inman in connection with the matter. These articles were evidently inspired by the Pratt crowd, but Mr. Inman took no notice of them.

Recently Mr. Inman has filed an answer to the bill, and it appears to have caused the charges against him to fall flat. The following is a synopsis of his answer:

"If the Tennessee company is in earnest in saying that I wronged it, and desires that the situation shall be restored, I hereby offer to rescind. I will do all acts necessary and proper to reach that result."

It also appears that the amount of outstanding stock of the Tennessee company in 1886 was \$3,000,000, the market price of which at that time was only about fifty cents on the dollar, and that the then existing stockholders received \$3,000,000 of the increased stock. The stock is selling today at \$51, which is equivalent to 171 for what was then selling at 50. The answer presents a strong case for Mr. Inman, and it would seem that the Tennessee company stockholders were the parties really benefited by the transaction.

He says: "The interests in the Pratt Coal and Iron company of myself and of my associates were acquired by us on our own behalf, upon our own responsibility and with our own funds. We owned them absolutely and in our own right. We were never asked to acquire them for the Tennessee company. We were under no obligation to do so. The Tennessee company had no right to expect that we should do so. It was in no position to make a purchase of the Pratt or any other property. It was in no position to indemnify us for the hazard of paying for it, or at its request, for any property."

In permitting the Tennessee company subsequently to become interested in the Pratt property, and in the transactions of which the company complains, I and Messrs. Shook and Baxter were acting against our individual interests and in the interests of the company. It would have been to our advantage to have retained our interest in the Pratt company."

He denies that the two partners, Messrs. Shook and Baxter, or himself, who constituted the Pratt company, ever compelled the Tennessee company to deliver over \$3,000,000 of its stock and its mortgage bonds to the amount of over \$1,500,000 to the Pratt company. All the stocks and bonds which came to him, he claims, came to him through the Pratt company and as a stockholder of that company. They resulted from his acquisition of Pratt stock. The transaction assumed the form of a purchase by the Tennessee company of the stock and mortgage bonds of the two companies the Tennessee stockholders gained and the Pratt holders lost in the proportion of the relative superiority in value of the Pratt property.

## GEORGIA IN BRIEF.

The twenty-fourth annual session of the Georgia Teachers' association will be held this year at Columbus. The dates are April 20th and May 1st and 2d. In connection with the association there will be an educational exhibit consisting of specimens of penmanship, map-drawing, kindergarten work, examination papers, bookkeeping sets, geological specimens, catalogues, photographs of schools, buildings and of teaching, showing anything connected with school work in the state. This exhibit can be made a most pleasing, profitable and instructive feature of the association.

The work is divided into separate departments, such as department of higher education, department of city public schools, department of country public schools and private institutions, department of industrial education, department of art, department of school furniture and department of school supplies. Making a programme complete in every particular and one that cannot fail to interest all who attend the deliberations of the association.

Any one who desires to make an exhibit is requested to write to Euler B. Smith, secretary, at LaGrange, stating the character of the exhibit and the space required for making it.

A. C. Carwell, of the death of his mayor, Dr. A. W. Carwell, and a movement is on foot to erect a monument to his memory. A public meeting has been called by Hon. J. L. Sweat, to take place this week, when active steps looking to the erection of the monument will be taken.

Captain H. C. Bagley, of Americus, has been elected captain of the Americus Light Infantry. The company cast forty-three solid votes for their new captain. As the company is one of the oldest in the state a lively chase in the way of progress. The Recorder says: "The outlook for the furniture factory is most promising. Already the necessary capital has been subscribed and many are anxious to be allowed to join. If desired, the capital stock could be made to reach \$25,000 without any further solicitation. The aim of the projectors, however, is to have a young men's enterprise, and the whole are interested." The capital raised was \$15,000, which amount was subscribed in three days by the young men of the town.

The alliance of Sumter county are beginning to put the cotton bagging factory. Subscription lists to the capital stock will be placed in circulation in a short time. They hope to have the building erected, and the machinery in operation by the first of December.

Friday last, Deputy United States Marshal Thomas, of Macon, arrested in Americus George Parker, colored, charged with selling liquor without a license. Parker was carried to Macon and jailed.

## AMONG THE EDITORS.

Editor Kirsh, of the Fort Valley Enterprise, says that when the Georgia weekly press meets there, July 4th, none of them will need the usual thirty cents, as the town will belong to the association while it is there, and that all the editor will have to do, if he sees anything he fancies is to walk right up and take it. This invitation should insure a large attendance.

The old capital at Atlanta will be sold at auction March 18th, to the highest bidder, and it is said that Collector Tomlinson F. Johnson, of Savannah, will be a hot bidder for the property.

The American Recorder shows numerous signs of new life since moving into its new quarters. The truth of the matter is that Editor Glessner is spreading out and wanted more room.

Some of our weekly exchanges are calling upon their subscribers to come up and pay for their paper. Country editors should not be compelled to do this. The country weekly devotes its entire space to the building up of the counties and should be handsomely supported. The appearance of a weekly indicates very strongly the character of the community in which it is published, and should be pointed to with a feeling of pride.

## GEORGIA POLITICALLY.

In a most appealing manner, the Brunswick Times addresses Governor Gordon a paragraph in that paper. It reads:

Oh, Governor Gordon! Won't you please invite Postmaster-General Wainwright to visit Georgia, at the same time assuring him that you will order out the militia to protect him

## THE PROPOSED BONDS

TO BE ISSUED FOR WATERWORKS IMPROVEMENT.

Opinions of Prominent Citizens in Favor of the City Issuing the Bonds—The Proposition is in Favor.

The new waterworks will be built. The heaviest taxpayers in Atlanta will vote for the bonds with which the bills are to be paid.

That vote will be cast the 8th of next month. Mayor Glenn is for the works.

The election is just now attracting the attention of the property owners, and the Atlanta who pays the biggest tax will vote for the waterworks. When Mayor Glenn assumed the chair he called the attention of the general council to the waterworks, asserting that Atlanta must have a new and more extensive system. Since that time Mayor Glenn has given the waterworks problem a careful consideration, and today knows the situation better than any one in Atlanta. In speaking of the contemplated work, he said yesterday:

"Atlanta not only needs, but must have, new waterworks. We need more water in the present system can supply. The supply now is wholly inadequate to the demands, and if the voters will only look into the matter carefully there will be no votes against the new works. We must have more water."

Among the heaviest taxpayers in the city there is but one feeling, and that is for the works. Here is what they say:

Mr. M. B. MAUSE, of Moore, March & Co.: "I think every one should vote for the bonds. The waterworks are essential, and the other hundred thousand for the sewers should go through the same."

Mr. H. P. SPOON: "I shall vote for the bonds. We need the works and the sewers, and we must carry both."

Mr. HUMPHREYS CASTLEMAN: "I shall cast my ballot for the bonds for both the waterworks and sewers."

HON. WILLIAM HULSEY: "I am for the waterworks, but I think the sewers could wait."

Mr. J. J. DUFFY: "You will always find me in the first four when marching with Atlanta improvement, and my ticket will read for the waterworks and for the sewers."

Mr. A. M. HOLBROOK: "I am with the bonds for the water."

Mr. J. J. KINGSBERRY: "Yes, I shall vote for it."

Mr. T. J. HIGLEY: "I have not given the matter a thorough investigation, but with lights now before me, I am opposed to it."

Mr. E. H. THOMSON: "My vote shall be for both."

Mr. T. C. MAYSON: "I shall vote with the majority. For the works."

Mr. JAMES R. WYLLIE: "As I am on the committee, I ought not to say anything. On general principles I oppose adding to the bonded indebtedness, but we must have more water—and this is the only way to get it."

Mr. CHARLES A. COLLIER: "I am in favor of it squarely. I believe in letting posterity help to pay for some of these improvements. The necessity is well known. Nobody can object. The only danger is in apathy of the people and their failing to turn out and vote."

MAJOR M. C. KIRK: "I am in favor of it. I think it right to bond the city when necessary. The two most important things for the city are water and sewers and bonds should be issued for both. This is one of the most needed improvements."

MR. DONALD BAIN: "I am in favor of anything for the benefit of the city, even if it goes to the millions, and I favor letting posterity pay for it, as long as the money is honestly spent and the city gets the benefit, and this is one of our most needed improvements."

CAPTAIN R. J. LOWRY: "My idea is that if a bond can be funded at about 4 per cent it should be done. It has been demonstrated that we need more water, and the supply this time should be made so that the supply can never come into question again."

COLONEL E. F. MARSH: "I think the city is growing too fast for the present supply, and that sooner or later we will have to increase it. We must unquestionably go to the Chattahoochee for it. I approve of issuing the bonds if the water is needed."

MR. PAUL ROMARE: "I think it should be done, anything to get water here. I am strongly in favor of getting water and plenty of it and the only way it can be done is to issue the bonds."

MR. L. H. HILL: "I don't think there is any question of the necessity. I am decidedly of the opinion that the work ought to be done, and bonds issued for the payment of it. Another thing is the sewerage, anything to tend to the material benefit of the city I think should be done."

MR. T. B. SEAL: "I would be in favor of issuing bonds rather than to increase the present tax, which I consider is more than ought to be imposed. There are two plans, I understand, one to cost \$1,000,000, the other \$500,000. I am in favor of the cheaper plan. I don't believe the pressing necessity now exists, but the demand will be made, and we should begin work at once."

MR. J. H. PARTER: "I am in favor of the bonds. I don't see how we can get around it, as the present water supply is inadequate."

MR. THOMAS M. CLARKE: "I haven't given the subject any thought, but I would not be in favor of it, so that we will not have to pay it all at once, and let future generations help in paying for it, as they will be equally benefited with us. I think it will be better to have it paid when we have a city of 200,000 inhabitants, which we are bound to have."

MR. RHOADE HILL: "I am heartily in favor of bonds. I am always in favor of any enterprise that means the upward progress of the city."

MAJOR J. A. FULTON: "I am thoroughly in favor of the scheme, and hope it will be put through. With water and sewerage, our manufacturing interests will be largely increased, and we can run all our elevators with water from the waterworks. At present the supply is so meager as to be a constant hindrance on owners of large buildings."

MR. JOHN R. GRAMLING: "We must have additional water supply, and I am in favor of the bonds. It is a good investment. The way I figure it, as the bonds can be floated at four per cent, and I am confident the income from the waterworks will pay six to eight per cent. Had we an ample water supply, I would not be in favor of it, but I am in favor of it, and I feel like the bonds for this purpose are not like those for street improvements and such things, for in that case there is no return, while in this there is a steady income."

DR. R. B. KIDLEY: "I favor it heartily. The growth of the city demands perfect sanitary arrangements, and this requires plenty of water and cheap water, besides the necessity of drinking water. I don't think this artesian well will ever amount to much, and when we get water from the Chattahoochee, we will have as good as there is in America."

MR. JOE THOMPSON: "I have never given it much thought, but I think it is a thing that should be attended to, as we are obliged to have plenty of water."

MR. H. C. STOCKWELL: "I am in favor of it by all means. I think it ought to be a half a million instead of \$200,000. We will make a big mistake if we don't prepare for 200,000 inhabitants, within the next ten years, for we will have it to do in less than that time. The only trouble about people coming here now is the inadequate water supply."

DR. R. D. STRATTON: "I am in favor of waterworks. I think the growth of the city makes it a necessity. We must have plenty of sewerage and plenty of water for them to keep the city in proper sanitary condition."

MR. CLARENCE KNOWLES: "I have never studied the question much, but I think it is a good plan to give the city an adequate water supply. The present supply was designed for a much smaller city and now that it has grown to its present size, we need more water, and we ought to prepare for 200,000 people in Atlanta."

CAPTAIN A. J. WEST: "I am heartily in favor of the bonds. The waterworks question is one which has got to be met, and it is but just that the coming generation should bear its portion of the expense. We must have more water, and I know of no better way to get it than that proposed."

MR. L. H. NELSON: "Yes, we ought to issue the bonds. Sewers is one thing that we

need especially, and waterworks, too. I am satisfied to let those in authority judge whether we should build new waterworks just now; as to the sewers, I am convinced we are in need of them."

JUDGE R. T. DORSEY: "I am in favor of it. The two things necessary to Atlanta's continued prosperity are sewers and a good water supply."

CAPTAIN W. D. ELLIS: "I am inclined to believe we ought to issue the bonds and build the waterworks. The present supply, made for awhile, but in a few years it will be inadequate."

MR. T. S. LEWIS: "It's a good idea to issue bonds for sewer and waterworks, in the absence of any other course or suggestion."

COLONEL P. L. MYNATT: "I regard it highly important to maintain our present reputation for healthfulness, more so than to keep down our indebtedness, though I am opposed to increasing this except in case of emergency. If in the charge of affairs deem it necessary to build waterworks and sewers, I am in favor of issuing the bonds to do it."

MR. W. M. SCOTT: "Atlanta can't afford not to issue these bonds and apply the money to waterworks and sewers."

MR. JERRY LYNCH: "I'm all right for the bonds, and the more water we can get here with the money, the better I will be pleased. In fact, we ought to have a canal, and use it to run our factories, besides."

JUDGE W. L. CALHOUN: "So far as I have looked into the matter I am opposed to issuing these bonds."

CAPTAIN J. W. ENGLISH: "I am in favor of both improvements. Each is incidental to the other. We need plenty of good water and a sewer system. If there is not enough money in the treasury to pay now for them, the method of bonding the city is the most advisable plan."

MR. N. RICH: "I'm in favor of both. I am always in favor of public improvements. Money expended in that way can't be lost."

MR. G. T. DUMM: "Just now I can see no need for so large an expenditure. I am opposed to both—the incurring of one debt for water works and another for sewers."

MR. G. W. PARKETT: "We need good water works and good sewers. I believe in the improvements called for as necessary, and am in favor of bonding the city for them."

MR. J. G. OULESKY: "The method of issuing bonds for permanent public improvements is the proper one. Sanitary considerations, such as a good water supply and good sewers, are vital ones. I am opposed to spending the money on anything else, but the waterworks and sewers are really needed, and needed at once, there should be no hesitancy in spending money for them."

MR. W. B. LOWE: "I am in favor of bonding the city for waterworks and sewers. City bonds ought to be floated at par now from 4 to 5 per cent, and the method proposed is the most economical possible."

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## THE TICKET AGENTS.

FOUR HUNDRED IN THE PARTY GOING ON TO JACKSONVILLE.

Middle Georgia and Atlantic—A New Central Director—What is Being Done in Railroad Circles.

The ticket agents came last evening. There were 400 of them in the party, including over a hundred ladies. They were all in the train, and every one of them was filled.

Altogether the party presented a noticeably fine appearance and made a most favorable impression. The regret was general that they did not arrive sooner and stay longer.

From the depot, where their special arrived about 6:30, the party proceeded direct to the Kimball house dining hall. An elegant supper was served there.

The local ticket and other railroad agents, with Mayor Glenn, Mr. J. G. Oulesky, president of the chamber of commerce, and other prominent citizens, acted as escorts.

When supper was about over, Mr. Albert Howell, union ticket agent at the depot, introduced

MAJOR GLENN as "the biggest mayor of the biggest town on earth."

"My friend was ironical," said the mayor, "but I was glad to see you. There are some of the biggest towns on earth."

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## MISCELLANEOUS.

## DIAMONDS.

Large and choice collection of both loose and mounted stones.

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out pain. Book of pre-  
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NO. 7 PRYOR STREET.

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At acres, Johnson's mill road, 3 1/2 miles. \$3,400  
9 acres, Kirkwood, Georgia R. R., 3 1/2 miles. 1,200  
10 acres, Howell's mill road, 2 miles. 1,100  
10 acres, Ashby street, inside city limits. 2,500  
10 acres, Edgewood road, 2 miles. 3,000  
200 feet, W. & A. R. R., inside city limits. 10,000  
10 acres, between and 2 fronting railroads, 3 1/2  
miles, for manufacturing sites, \$500 per acre.  
22 acres, fronting 2 1/2 miles on four railroads, at  
three mile post cheap.

21 acres, beautiful view, at Kirkwood, 3 1/2 miles,  
fronting the old Colquhoun place, and the country  
fronting of Governor John B. Gordon; \$8,500.  
8 acres, near Van Winkle's, \$5,000.

18 acres, near Van Winkle's, \$5,400.  
2 beautiful residence lots on Washington street,  
near Georgia avenue, 50x200 feet each; belgian  
lawn, sidewalks, water and gas main, electric  
lights. These lots only \$1,100 each.

3 splendid lots, Junior street, near new homes  
of Messrs. Tom Morgan and Bain; 50x160 feet  
each. For the lot \$2,500.

3 lots on Foster street and 3 on Lovejoy; high  
and pretty; this side technological school. For  
the lot \$2,500.

4 acres on West Peachtree. This place is offered  
so low we will have to whisper the price.  
2 beautiful lots, Fine street, 50x150 each, to an  
alley; electric cars in front; \$1,100 each.

1 lot, corner Pine and Fort; electric cars, 50x100,  
\$800.

One next to above, same size, \$750.  
Fine new house, north side, two blocks from  
Kimball house, 10 rooms, everything modern, and  
in apple pie order, \$8,000.

We have great many bargains; call. Money now  
in hand to loan on Atlanta real estate; no delay;  
rates reasonable.

**A. J. WEST & CO.**  
REAL ESTATE.

**G. W. ADAIR, REAL ESTATE.**

I have for sale a few choice pieces of A No.  
Gilt Edge, central-store property, at from \$5,000  
to \$10,000. Capitalists in search of such property  
can find a profitable investment by consulting me.

I have a beautiful 5-acre tract near Inman park  
between Decatur and East Fair street.

I have several cheap lots on easy terms near  
Ebenezer & May's cotton mill.

I have a plot and prices of the prettiest lots in  
that most desirable suburb—"Inman Park."

I have vacant and improved property in West  
End, on street corner.

I have a splendid plant near the E. T. V. & G.  
shops and the Frost factory, which it would pay  
well to improve.

Mr. E. D. L. Mobley, who was formerly in my  
office and who has long experience in the real estate  
business, is now connected with my office as a  
salesman and is ready with conveyance to show  
customers a wide variety of property.

My office is well equipped and my lists comprise  
property on nearly every street in the city.

If you have property to sell call and leave de-  
scription and price.

**G. W. ADAIR,**  
5 Kimball House, Wall St.  
Feb 2-dit 8p

**To the Public:**

We take this means of calling  
your attention to our extensive line  
of crockery, glassware, chandeliers,  
lamps and general bric-a-brac. Dur-  
ing the past season we have had an  
unprecedented sale, and have made  
customers in all the southern states.

The fact that we sell strictly a first-  
class line of goods and at prices our  
competitors cannot touch, has  
brought about our increased busi-  
ness, for which we feel very thank-  
ful.

We beg to call your attention to  
our line of goods as they lie upon  
our shelves today. We have the  
largest and best stock of fine IM-  
PORTED CROCKERY and glass-  
ware that there is in the southern  
states. We make a specialty of the  
famous HAVILAND CHINA, and  
sell it at a very low figure. It must  
be remembered that our stock  
consists of DIRECT IMPORTA-  
TIONS from the leading houses of  
Europe, and that all of our goods  
are strictly first-class and warranted.  
Call at our store and inspect them.

**DOBBS, WEY & CO.,**  
Atlanta, Ga.

**TO WEAK MEN**  
Suffering from the effects of youthful excess, early  
decay, wasting weakness, loss of vitality, etc., I will  
send a valuable treatise (sealed) containing full  
particulars for home cure. FREE of charge. A  
splendid medical work; should be read by every  
man who is nervous and debilitated. Address,  
Prof. F. C. POWELL, M.D., Conn.  
non-dry wky

## IT IS RULED OUT.

COMMISSIONER HENDERSON AND  
THE RED STAR FERTILIZER.

He Declines to Admit It to Sale in Georgia—  
Professor White's Analysis and the Com-  
missioner's Decision.

The Red Star Fertilizer company, of  
whom ex-President Jackson, of the state al-  
liance, is general agent, has been ruled out  
of this state by Commissioner Henderson.

These goods are manufactured by the Star  
Slaughtering and Phosphate company, of  
Washington, C. H., Ohio, and it is claimed,  
form a new discovery in agricultural science.

But the fertilizer does not seem to meet the  
requirements of the Georgia law. Commissioner  
Henderson says:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, Atlanta, Ga.,  
February 10, 1890.—Some time since a brand of  
fertilizer, under the name of the "Red Star Fertilizer,"  
was presented at the office of the commis-  
sioner of agriculture for inspection, analysis  
and sale in Georgia. Soon after the arrival of the  
goods a request for inspection was called for. Ac-  
cordingly samples were drawn and promptly for-  
warded to the chemist. At the same time the  
chemist was requested, after a thorough examina-  
tion of both the circular and the sample, to report  
in writing, his opinion as to the utility and ad-  
missibility of the goods into the markets of the  
state. His reply thereto is herewith appended:

ATLANTA, Ga., January 29, 1890.—Hon. J. T. Hen-  
derson, Commissioner of Agriculture, Atlanta,  
Ga. Dear Sir: At your request I have exam-  
ined the circular of the "Star Slaughtering and Phos-  
phate company," of Washington, C. H., Ohio, and  
also a sample of their Red Star Fertilizer, for-  
warded by you with their request for inspec-  
tion.

This article appears to be chiefly silica and the  
oxides of iron and alumina, with about ten per  
cent of phosphoric acid, all of which is insoluble.  
Potash and ammonia are said to be present in pro-  
portions of not more than one per cent each.

Under the general laws of this state a merchan-  
tile fertilizer must contain those substances  
which are generally recognized as being genuine  
plant foods—viz., available phosphoric acid, pot-  
ash and ammonia—and in certain minimum pro-  
portions. It is true that certain articles are ad-  
mitted to sale under the general name of "chemi-  
cals," which do not fulfill the minimum require-  
ments in all particulars, but such articles are  
always such as are found to contain some of the  
plant foods named in excessive proportions.

While this department would not care to enter  
into an argument with the proprietors of this or  
any other article as to the possible value of sand,  
clay, oxide of iron, or any other substance, or any  
peculiar mixture or combination of them for fertiliz-  
ing purposes, it seems to me that the laws as at  
present framed clearly look to the exclusion from our  
markets of any article as a "fertilizer," which  
does not conform either in name or in spirit, to the  
stated requirements as to contents of plant food.

I am, therefore, clear in my opinion that this  
"Red Star Fertilizer" should not be admitted  
to sale in this state. Very truly yours,  
J. T. HENDERSON, Commissioner.

After a careful consideration of the views above  
set forth, I have prepared the following facts  
which will I hope, satisfy to those who are inter-  
ested in the matter of the "Red Star Fertilizer."

The whole object of the inspection laws of the  
state is to protect the farmers from imposition by  
fraudulent fertilizers and the commissioner being  
charged therewith, would fail in his duty did he  
not act promptly in such cases.

The inspection laws attached to a sack or other  
package of a fertilizer, is the official proclamation  
of the commissioner of agriculture that a farmer  
may safely purchase the goods. The tags should,  
therefore, not be attached to any goods unless the  
commissioner is entirely satisfied that they are  
genuine and undoubted fertilizers, competent to  
fulfill the purposes for which commercial fertiliz-  
ers are universally purchased and used. The commis-  
sioner is assisted by the terms of the law in ar-  
riving at a judgment as to what constitutes a  
genuine fertilizer. Certain substances are speci-  
fied as recognized plant food, as available phos-  
phoric acid, ammonia and potash, and in manipu-  
lated goods, even the proportions are pre-  
scribed. It is true that certain articles, such  
as sand, plaster, which does not contain these speci-  
fied ingredients are regularly inspected and  
tagged when found of good quality, but these  
are articles which as universal experience  
and practice have shown to be valuable for fertiliz-  
ing purposes. The "Red Star Fertilizer" does  
not claim to be of this quality, and it is not  
to contain any of the plant food specified in the  
law, (in appreciable amount at least), nor to be  
such a material as common and general usage has  
approved as a fertilizer. In the circular issued by  
the manufacturer of the goods, a full and lengthy  
statement is made covering the "theory" upon  
which the goods are compounded, the "discover-  
ies" which have led to it and the "claims" made  
for the "fertilizer" compounded in accordance  
with the theory, the composition of the article  
being very frankly stated to be chiefly oxide of  
iron, silica, alumina and small proportions  
of phosphates, organic matter, etc. I have read  
the circular with care, and examined the fertilizer.  
Without wishing to be arbitrary or dogmatic in  
the expression of an opinion, and with every dis-  
position to secure to the farmers of our state all  
the advantages of new discoveries in the sciences  
relating to agriculture, and of better and cheaper  
methods of preparing fertilizers, I am still con-  
strained to say that the circular referred to, adds  
nothing to our knowledge of the growth and feed-  
ing of plants; contains many assertions which are  
misleading, and others which have been long since  
proven to be incorrect; proposes a theory of fer-  
tilization which is not tenable, and offers as the  
final result of its "discoveries" composed mainly  
of cheap, common substances, such as sand and  
oxide of iron, which are contained in abundance  
in all soils.

Therefore, I do not think that I, the commis-  
sioner of agriculture, would be justified in giving  
my official endorsement of the value of the goods  
as a fertilizer by permitting the inspection tags to  
be applied thereto.

The law, however, goes even farther. The com-  
missioner is required to prohibit the sale of an ar-  
ticle, which, in his judgment is not reasonably  
suited to use as a fertilizer. It would seem that  
to refuse to inspect carries with it the prohibition  
of sale.

J. T. HENDERSON,  
Commissioner.

The way to make money is to save it. Hood's  
Sarsaparilla is the most economical medicine  
to buy, as it gives more done for the money  
than any other. Sold by all druggists.

Your Sweetheart  
will expect you to send her a fine Valentine from  
our M. Miller's, 31 Marietta street. Feb 7

Coal! Wood!  
We have on hand for sale the following:  
75 tons white ash broken anthracite coal \$8.50  
per ton.  
10 tons egg anthracite coal \$8.50 per ton.  
30 tons nut anthracite coal \$8.50 per ton.  
200 tons Heaver Creek lump coal \$4.50 per ton.  
200 tons Collier lump coal \$4.50 per ton.  
300 cords wood at reduced prices.  
36 N. Broad street. Telephone 527.  
Jan 18-dit JACOB HAAS, Cashier.

**MEETING.**  
Notice.  
The annual meeting of the stockholders of  
Henderson & Co., of Atlanta, will be held on  
Tuesday, February 25, 1890, at 8  
p. m. at office of company, G. R. DESATTSURE,  
161-dit 1st col 1 pg

**Masonic Notice.**  
A regular communication of Gate City  
Lodge, No. 2, F. & A. M., will be held in  
Masonic hall, corner Broad and Marietta  
streets, this evening at 7 o'clock. A full  
attendance is desired, as business of im-  
portance will be transacted. All M. M. in  
good standing are fraternally invited to be present.  
JOHN S. PARKS, W. M.  
EUGENE HARDEMAN, Secretary.

**Atlanta Chamber of Commerce.**  
ATLANTA, Ga., February 8, 1890.—The regular  
monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce  
membership has been postponed from February  
11th to Tuesday, February 18th.

Amongst other matters of importance to be pre-  
sented at this meeting will be an interesting ad-  
dress from Colonel W. D. Ellis, chairman of the  
committee on taxation.

The meeting will be held at 7:30 p. m., and a full  
attendance is earnestly requested. Respectfully,  
J. G. OGLESBY, President.  
H. G. SAUNDERS, Secretary.

**DIED.**  
CRICHTON.—At Tampa, Fla., on Sunday even-  
ing, February 9, at 6 o'clock p. m., Mrs. Jen-  
nie C. Crichton, formerly a resident of Tampa,  
inmate at Tampa.

## MEDICAL.



## ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when  
Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant  
and refreshing to the taste, and acts  
gently yet promptly on the kidneys,  
Liver and Bowels, cleanses the sys-  
tem effectually, dispels colds, head-  
aches and fevers and cures habitual  
constipation. Syrup of Figs is the  
only remedy of its kind ever pro-  
duced, pleasing to the taste and ac-  
ceptable to the stomach, prompt in  
its action and truly beneficial in its  
effects, prepared only from the most  
healthy and agreeable substances,  
its many excellent qualities com-  
mend it to all and have made it  
the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c  
and \$1 bottles by all leading druggists.  
Any reliable druggist who  
may not have it on hand will procure  
it promptly for any one who  
wishes to try it. Do not accept  
any substitute.

**CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.**  
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.  
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

**Cotton Machinery.**

We offer for sale all the following Second-hand  
Machinery in first-class order. Having been in  
use from one to five years only:  
6 Kison 2-Heater Breaker and Finishers Lappers.  
110-36-inch Petee Cards, 18-inch Doffers, eleven  
in a section; clothing first-class, now running on  
No. 30 spindles.  
11 Whittin Railway Heads, Troughs, Shafts, Belts,  
each section complete.  
Full system 4,000 Spindles to make hosiery yarns.  
Will sell in lots as wanted, and deliver f. o. b.  
This machinery is first-class in every respect.  
For prices, apply to

**L. GODFREY & CO.,**  
147 Gaspee St., Providence, R. I.  
Jan 28-dit

**FOR MEN ONLY!**  
VIGOR, GENERAL AND NERVOUS DEBILITY,  
STRENGTH, OF FORCE AND ENDURANCE IN OLD OR YOUNG,  
BROUGHT BACK TO THE NORMAL STATE BY THE USE OF  
DR. E. C. WEST'S NERVE AND BRAIN TREATMENT.  
Beware of cheap imitations. Write for  
Circulars from 10 States and Foreign Countries. Write them  
to Dr. E. C. West, 111 Broadway, New York, N. Y.  
sat tues thur wky

**DEAFNESS CURED** by Dr. E. C. West's  
TUBULAR EAR CUSHIONS.  
Successful in all cases. Illustrated book & proof  
sent. Address on call or Dr. E. C. West, 111 Broadway, N. Y.

**WARE & OWENS,**  
Real Estate Agents,  
Corner Marietta and Broad Streets.

\$1,200—50x150 corner Pine and Spring streets,  
\$800—50x125 corner Pine and Williams.  
\$4,100, Houston street near Howland; this  
property is now offered very low and there is  
no prettier spot in Atlanta to build a nice  
little home.

\$800—3-room house on Bush street, 50x97.  
\$500—2 vacant lots on Larkin street.  
\$4,000—6-r house on Walton street, 50x175.  
\$5,000—8-r house, Highland avenue, closet, bath-  
room, etc., house near, 50x157.  
\$4,000—7-r house, Morris avenue, stable, barn,  
etc., 50x131.  
\$1,200—4-r house, West Simpson street, 50x100.  
6-r house, Mills street, 50x100. If you want a  
house cheap here is one.

50x117, corner West Hunter and Davis street;  
nice place put up a store and dwelling com-  
bined.

Vacant lot on Houston street, good neighborhood  
and beautiful lot to build on.

If you want a fine building lot on Boulevard,  
come to us.

4-r house, Johnson avenue that we can sell you on  
your own terms.  
\$2,200—6-r house, Mills street, 50x110.  
\$3,750—West Peachtree street, 4 rooms, and  
kitchen.

50—6-r house on Williams street.  
2,281—100 acres in Kirkwood, about 100 yards from  
Georgia railroad, lies perfect, right at Clifton.  
\$1,700—East Harris street, 4-r cottage; half block  
from electric line, near in and worth the  
money.

\$1,600—house, Marietta near McMillan street,  
50x170 to alley.

\$850—4-r house, lot 100x125 on Martin street, cor-  
ner lot, large enough to put another house.  
\$100 cash and \$15 per month for nice 3-r house on  
Ponders avenue.

\$550—Belwood, 2-r house \$150 cash balance easy  
payments.

**WARE & OWENS.**  
CHATTANOOGA, ROME AND COLUMBIA  
RAILROAD.

IN EFFECT SUNDAY, JULY 7, 1880.

Daily. No. 1. Passenger Stations. Passenger. No. 4.  
Daily. Daily. Daily. Daily.

1:50 p. m. 9:00 a. m. L. Chatt. A. 10:10 p. m. A. 10:20 a. m.  
4:50 p. m. 9:05 a. m. Shops. 6:05 p. m. 10:15 a. m.

5:10 p. m. 9:30 a. m. Miss Rdg. 5:40 p. m. 9:40 a. m.  
5:30 p. m. 9:40 a. m. Craw Spg. 5:50 p. m. 9:50 a. m.

5:40 p. m. 9:50 a. m. Rock Spg. 6:00 p. m. 10:00 a. m.  
6:00 p. m. 10:10 a. m. L. Fayette. 6:10 p. m. 10:10 a. m.

6:10 p. m. 10:20 a. m. Guild. 6:20 p. m. 10:20 a. m.  
6:30 p. m. 10:30 a. m. M. Trindle. 6:30 p. m. 10:30 a. m.

6:40 p. m. 10:40 a. m. Sunville. 6:40 p. m. 10:40 a. m.  
6:50 p. m. 10:50 a. m. Rac Mills. 6:50 p. m. 10:50 a. m.

7:00 p. m. 11:00 a. m. Lyerly. 7:00 p. m. 11:00 a. m.  
7:20 p. m. 11:20 a. m. Clarke. 7:20 p. m. 11:20 a. m.

7:25 p. m. 11:40 a. m. Holland. 7:25 p. m. 11:40 a. m.  
7:44 p. m. 11:58 a. m. Camp. 7:44 p. m. 12:00 a. m.

8:05 p. m. 12:18 p. m. R. K. L. 8:05 p. m. 12:18 p. m.  
8:15 p. m. 12:28 p. m. Rome. 8:15 p. m. 12:28 p. m.

8:20 p. m. 12:30 p. m. E. Rome. 8:20 p. m. 12:30 p. m.  
8:30 p. m. 12:35 p. m. S. R. C. 8:30 p. m. 12:35 p. m.

8:54 p. m. 1:07 p. m. Summit. 8:54 p. m. 1:07 p. m.  
9:10 p. m. 1:25 p. m. Cedar. 9:10 p. m. 1:25 p. m.

9:15 p. m. 1:30 p. m. Youngs. 9:15 p. m. 1:30 p. m.  
9:20 p. m. 1:35 p. m. Felton. 9:20 p. m. 1:35 p. m.

9:24 p. m. 1:40 p. m. Buchanan. 9:24 p. m. 1:40 p. m.  
9:30 p. m. 1:45 p. m. Kramer. 9:30 p. m. 1:45 p. m.

9:35 p. m. 1:50 p. m. M. V. 9:35 p. m. 1:50 p. m.

9:45 p. m. 1:55 p. m. C. L. 9:45 p. m. 1:55 p. m.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**J. C. Hendrix & Co.**

10-room, 2-story residence, with all out-buildings,  
on lot 104 1/2 x 118, corner Capitol avenue and Clarke  
streets. One of the best homes in Atlanta.

10-room, 2-story residence on Forest avenue, at  
a bargain. If sold soon.

A block with seven small houses, paying good  
rent; central location. We must sell.

6-room house, Crew street, lot 50x165, \$3,500

7-room house, Hayes, 75x190, \$3,500.

7-room house, Whitehall, 73x200, \$6,000.

7-room house, Irwin, 50x200, \$3,500.

8-room house, Calhoun, 46x24, \$3,000.

5-room house, Eliza, 50x150, \$3,500.

5-room house, Nelson, 77x115, \$3,000. Very  
cheap.

5-room house, Edgewood, 115x205, \$3,000.

126x118, West Peachtree street, \$9,000.

100x200, Boulevard, \$3,500.

70x175, Boulevard, \$2,500.

50x158, Jackson, \$1,000.

50x127, West Pine, \$1,200.

50x100, Formwalt, \$1,100.

**J. C. Hendrix & Co.**  
Jan 28-dit 8th page.

**HEALTH IS WEALTH!**

DR. E. C. WEST'S NERVE AND BRAIN TREAT-  
MENT, a guaranteed specific for Hysteria, Dizzi-  
ness, Convulsions, fits, Nervous Neuralgia, Head-  
ache, Nervous Prostration caused by the use of  
alcohol or tobacco, Wakefulness, Mental Depres-  
sion, Softening of the Brain, resulting in insanity  
and leading to misery, decay and death, Premature  
Old Age, Barrenness, Loss of Power in either  
sex, Involuntary Losses and Spermatorrhea caused  
by over exertion of the brain, self-abuse or over-  
indulgence. Each box contains one month's treat-  
ment. \$1.00 a box, six boxes for \$5.00, sent by  
mail prepaid on receipt of price.

WE GUARANTEE SIX BOXES  
To cure any case. With each order received by us  
for six boxes, accompanied with \$5.00, we will send  
the purchaser our written guarantee to refund the  
money if the treatment does not effect a cure.  
Guarantees issued only by SCHUMANN'S PHARMACY,  
Sole Agents for the genuine, 63 Whitehall street,  
Atlanta, Ga.

**Beware of Imitations.**  
Jan 28-dit

**THORNTON & GRUBB,**  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Dealers in all kind of  
SCHOOL BOOKS,  
SCHOOL SUPPLIES,  
BLANK BOOKS,  
STATIONERY,

Envelopes, Pens, Inks, Etc. Lowest Prices!  
Picture Frames Made to Order!  
ARTISTS' MATERIALS  
and Artists' Supplies.

ETCHINGS--AND--STEEL--ENGRAVINGS  
--FOR--  
WEDDING PRESENTS

a specialty. Call and see us, or write for prices of  
what you want.

**Thornton & Grubb,**



